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09/844,925	04/26/2001	Richard Mark Levenberg	PALM-3542.US.P	8281

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EXAMINER

SHINGLES, KRISTIE D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2141

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/844,925

Applicant(s)

LEVENBERG, RICHARD MARK

Examiner

Kristie Shingles

Art Unit

2141

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 April 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

*Claims 1-21 are pending.*

#### ***Drawings***

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: 700, 7b, 704. Corrected drawing sheets, or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement-drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference character(s) mentioned in the description: 804. Corrected drawing sheets are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement-drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as

Art Unit: 2141

not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

***Specification***

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: 804 should be 704 (pgs. 24-25).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1, 2, 6, 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Huang et al (US 20020133569).

c. Per claim 1, Huang et al teach a method for transcoding web-page content for a limited-display computing device comprising the steps of:

a) upon receiving a web page request from a limited-display computing device, sending the web page request to a server computer that contains the requested

Art Unit: 2141

web page document [0012 and 0026-0027; user's web page requests are received from a wireless device and sent to a web server via a proxy server];

b) receiving from said server computer a web page document that can be used to generate a display [0027-0030; adapter receives web page from web server for conversion and transcoding into a displayable format for the wireless device];

c) searching said web page document for sequences of textual references to images that are directly adjoining [Fig.2D-4 and 0033-0038; textual references from the web page are examined to dictate the order or the images and content];

d) when said web page document includes a sequence of textual references to images that are directly adjoining, rendering each of the images represented by said textual references that are directly adjoining so as to generate a composite image [Fig.2D-4 and 0033-0038; renderings of items and content by textual references generate composite images of the web content];

e) scaling each composite image rendered in step d) to meet the display requirements of said limited-display computing device [Abstract and 0012-0013; transcoding rules along with modification of the extracted data implies the achievement of scaling in order for display on portable, wireless device]; and

f) sending each composite image scaled in step e) to said limited-display computing device [Abstract and 0013; upon application of transcoding rules and modification the transformed web content is sent to the portable, wireless device].

b. Per claim 2, Huang et al teach the method of Claim 1 wherein said web page document is written in a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) [0036-0037].

c. Per claim 6, Huang et al teach the method as recited in Claim 1 wherein said images rendered in step d) are rendered to an image size corresponding to the image size of a full-size display screen [0010-0012].

d. Per claims 8, Huang et al teach the method as described in Claim 1 wherein said limited-display computing device is selected from the group consisting of palmtop computing device, a mobile phone, a pager, and an Internet appliance [0026-0027].

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 3-5, 9-11, 13-15 and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang et al in view of Hawkins (US 20010032254).

a. Per claim 3, Huang et al teaches the limitation of claim 2 as applied above, but fails to teach the method of claim 2 wherein said sequence of textual references to images are directly adjoining vertically. However, Hawkins teaches vertical alignment and adjoining of images referenced by text [TagImage Table pg. 22, INPUT Table pg.26, IMG Table pg.29].

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adjoin text references vertically for the purpose of providing optional arrangement or organization and for support of various alignments. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to generate the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

b. Per claim 4, Huang et al teaches the limitations of claim 1 as applied above, but fails to teach the method of claim 1 wherein step d) further comprises: d1) when said web page document includes a formatting object that includes a plurality of textual references to images, rendering each of the images represented by a textual references to an image that is disposed in

said formatting object so as to generate a composite image. However, Hawkins teaches the formatting of data objects rendering text-referenced images and generating a composite image for display on the wireless device [0208-0210 and 0248-0250].

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide for the conversion processing, scaling, and rendering of formatting objects, for the purpose of extending the method's capabilities to other types of formats supported by web pages and not just text only. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to generate the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

c. Per claim 5, Huang et al teach the limitations of claim 1 as applied above, but fails to teach the method as recited in Claim 1 wherein step e) further includes reducing the bit depth of said composite image to meet the display requirements of said limited-display computing device. However, Hawkins teaches conversion to a bit depth compatible with the display of the wireless device [0085 and 0172].

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to reduce the bit depth of the original composite image for the purpose of rendering a version of the image that's scaled and compatible with the display requirements of the wireless device. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to generate the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

d. Claims 9 and 18 have limitations substantially equivalent to the limitations of claims 1 and 4, and therefore are rejected under the same basis.

e. Claims 10 and 19 have limitations substantially similar to the limitations of claim 2, and therefore are rejected under the same basis.

f. Claim 14 has limitations substantially similar to the limitations of claim 5, and therefore is rejected under the same basis.

g. Claim 15 has limitations substantially similar to the limitations of claim 6, and therefore is rejected under the same basis.

h. Claim 17 has limitations substantially similar to the limitations of claim 8, and therefore is rejected under the same basis.

i. Per claim 13, Hawkins in view of Huang et al teach the method of claim 9 wherein step d) further comprises: d1) when said web page document includes a sequence of textual references to images that are directly adjoining, rendering each of the images represented by said textual references that are directly adjoining so as to generate a composite image [Fig.2D-4 and 0033-0038; renderings of items and content by textual references generate composite images of the web content].

j. Per claims 11 and 20, Huang et al teach the limitations claims 10 and 19 as applied above, but fails to teach the method of claims 10 and 19 wherein said formatting object is a table. However, Hawkins teaches the use of a table [0115 and TagTable pg.20-21].

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide for the conversion processing, scaling, and rendering of formatting objects such as tables, for the purpose of extending the method's capabilities to other types of formats supported by web pages and not just text only. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to generate the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

Art Unit: 2141

8. Claims 7, 16, 12 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang et al in view of Robotham et al (USPN 6,704,024).

a. Per claim 7, Huang et al teach the limitations of claim 6 as applied above, but fail to teach the method as recited in Claim 6 wherein all of said web page document except said images rendered in step d) are transcoded using a normal transcoding process and are sent in step f) to said limited-display computing device. However, Robotham et al teach using a transcoding process as applied only to text [col.5 lines 1-35].

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to transcode web content except for images for the purpose of using other alternative encoding rules that are more efficient for encoding images. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to generate the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

b. Claim 16 has limitations substantially similar to the limitations of claim 7, and is therefore rejected under the same basis.

c. Per claim 12, Huang et al teach the limitations of claim 10 as applied above, but fail to teach the method of Claim 10 wherein said formatting object is a frame. However, Robotham et al teach making use of frame and implementing a frame-buffer [col.9 lines 4-16 and col.19 lines 37-60].

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide for the conversion processing, scaling, and rendering of formatting objects such as frames, for the purpose of extending the method's capabilities to other

types of formats supported by web pages and not just text only. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to generate the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

d. Claim 21 has limitations substantially similar to the limitations of claim 12, and is therefore rejected under the same basis.

### ***Conclusion***

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Sahota et al (US 20010056460) disclose a method and system for transforming content for execution on multiple platforms.

b. Khan et al (USPN 6,438,575) disclose a system, method, and article of manufacture for wireless enablement of the World Wide Web using a wireless gateway.

c. Cohn et al (US 20020065074) disclose methods, systems, and devices for wireless delivery, storage, and playback of multimedia content on mobile devices.

d. Khan et al (US 20020038351) disclose a system, method and computer program product for transcoding form content for display on thin client devices.

e. Mogul (USPN 6,704,798) discloses explicit server control of transcoding representation conversion at a proxy or client location.

Art Unit: 2141

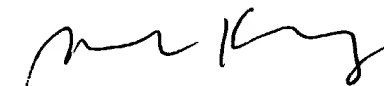
10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kristie Shingles whose telephone number is 703-605-4244. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 703-305-4003. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kristie Shingles  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2141

kds

  
PAUL KANG  
PRIMARY EXAMINER